EUROPE.

Premier Ollivier to the French Legislature and Parliamentary Debate.

Pope Plus the Winth on the Jewish, the Tapal and Garibaldian Armies.

Council Progress and New York Protestest Converts in the Holy City.

The German mail steamship Hansa, Captain Brickenstein, from Bremen the Sin and Southampton the 11th of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our special European correspondence and newspaper mail details of cubie elegrams dated to the day of satting from England.

The French Transatiantic Matt Steamship Company's steamship Pereire, Captain Duchesne, from Havre January 12 and Brest January 15, arrived at this port yesterday evening. By this extraordinarily rapid passage of nine days the Percire anticipates the mail reports of the Inman and Cupara steamers now due from Queenstown and Liverpool.

The sea aship Camboge, of the Messageries Im-periales Company of France, bringing the mans from India, China, Japan, the Mauritius and Reamon Island, arrived at Sucz January 6, with 125 passen gers, 736 bales of silk, 1,278 packages, 313 chests of indigo and 206 parcels for Marseilles, 602 bales o silk for London and 206 chests of indigo for Trieste A Russian naval division, under the command o Rear Admiral Boutakow, arrived at the Pirious,

where were moored the Danish frigate Zeelang, the

Swedish rigate Vanadis and the British ship of the FRANCE.

line Royal Oak.

Premier Cilivier to the Legislature-Parlia mentary Proceedings-Tone of the Army. The Legislative Body of France reassembled Janu ary 10, after the honday recess, under the presidency of M. Sanneider.

M. OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice, addressing the

The new Cabinet considers it their first only to place themselves in mimealate communication with you. It is not necessary to make a long speech. You know our doctrines, practiples, opinions, aspirations and desires, we shall discuss loyally with you all questions that may arrise as soon as they are prought forward. At present we believe it stiffless for us to declare, that in power we remain what we were before we attained it. (then: believe it samees for us to declare, that in power we remain what we were before we attained it. (Hear, hear.) The Ministry will oursue the task it has undertaken, ahe will work with perseverance onth the programme we have trawn up has been realized. For this we have need of the confidence of the sovereign, who with great magnanimity has granted it. (Hear, hear.) We require, moreover, the confidence of the Chamber, which we ask of all. To the majority, the Almistry will be grateful for its support, and to the opposition for its criticism. When other men shall have gained over a majority in the chambers the Ministry will master to hand over to them the burden of public business. Let there be no more recrimination—all more regrets. We miss constitute a national government adapting itself to she march of progress to such manner that French democracy may witness the realization to progress without violence, and aborty without revolution. (Loud cheering.) General Lebour, Minister of War, replying to a

question from M. Gambetta (Arreconchable) said: The army is against you, and I should not advise you ever to par its sentiments to the test."

M. Ollivier pointed out the contradictory nature of M. Gambetta's decigration and said that the Ministry in accepting power did not mean to permit its origin o of attacked.

M. Jules Favre expressed regret that the partin-

M. Jules favre expressed regret that the parliamentary region: had been imagurated by a prombition to discuss the constitution.

M. Finard ingest that the chamber should advance in the path of aborty without chaer insuring or identifying tasel what the past.

M. Jules Favre gave hotted of an interpellation on the home poncy of the government.

M. Jules Shanan asked whether members of the Privy Council would be able to take part in the deliberations of the cabinet, and whether Departes who might be appointed admisters would have to seek re-election.

M. Chevander Valdröme, Minister of the interior, postponed his reply to the first question, and with regard to the second, said that the Senatas Consulting that the senatas consulting the options of the departers who took office under government. ook office under government. Chamber afterwards appointed Monday for

First, to whadrawal from the treaties of commerce second, to our temporary admission of goods into matters connected with the increastile havy.

Liberty of the Press-The Opera-Postal Receipts-Royalty and Radicalism-The Cabinet Situation-The "Street Improver."

A ministerial order, dated January 8, accords the sale in the public streets of the French cides to the Rappel, Receil, and Marsellaise journals. The first masked ball at the Grand opera, Paris, was numerously attended. The receipts amounted to 23,4671.
At New Year the French Post Office sold to an

amount of 550,550K more postage stamps than in the year 1869 at the same time. The French Calinet was officially informed that

The French Cathnet was officially informed that the Count of Lu, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazin, eidest son of the Duke de Remours, has ocal declared heir-presamptive to the Brazinan crown. The Frince is twenty-sight years of ago, having been born at the romories in 1842.

M. Odilion Harrot, who had never seen the Emperor since 1831, paid a visit to him on January 7 at the Tutheres, accompanied by M. Olivier. It is reported that the Emperor pressed him to accept some post in the administration, but that M. Odinion Barrot excused himsel of account of his great age. The hero of the banquets of 1848 is worn out and "stone deaf."

The Paris constitutionnet publishes an article in reply to the avenir National, which had endawored

"stone deaf."

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes an article in reply to the Arenic National, which had endawored to prove that the situation created by the formation of the Ollivier Cabinet is an equivocal one, in which the conditions of a regular political working channel be found the Emperor, it affirms, has not about atted may power but merely shared it, "so that, on any given question one will must cede to the other."

The Paris Gaulois, speaking of Baron Haussmann's fortune, 8435:—

The Parts Gradous, speaking of Earon Haussmann's fortune, says:—

Do you wish to know the amount of the Baron's fabulous weath? The best part of it lies in the revenues of the Baroness, estimated at 50,000 a year. Add to that the annual senatorial dotation of 30,000, and you win have a total of \$0,000. You will scarcely betteve me when I say that the Baron retires with only 20,000, rente of his own; and yet nothing is more caset.

The Paris Liberte protests against the dismissal of Baron matismann thus:

History will not believe that, after the transformation of Paris, the author of that prouigious work was removed.

Paris, the ambor of that prodictions work was removed ar-his functions. That act win mare been the first of wis the Ministers who composed under the second simple-ned Paristmentary Casinest, will have affined their your We regret it for tastr sake, and bestere that they will not long be themselves sorry for it.

ROME.

The Council Sessions-Pio Nono at His Post Enrly-Hall Accommodations-A Lengthy Papal Discourse-When Will the Assemblage Separate?-Death Among the Fathers-The Commission on Orders-Abjurating of Ameriean Protestantism.

EOME, Jan. 6, 1870. Doubts having been entertained whether the sec ond public session of the Ecumenical Connell, announced at its inauguration to take place on this day, would be really held, in consequence of the unprepared state of the leading propositions of the fest section de fide, which, not having yet been voted on by the Council Fatners in their general congregatious, could not, of course, be presented at the public session for the definitive acceptance of the assembled bishops and the sanction of the Pope, to St. Peter's church this morning about half-past nine o'clock to verify the facts, and found his Holiness and a very full attendance of the hierarchy, already in their piaces in the Council Hall, the front of which had been again thrown open to public view, as on the opening day, although with by no means such a dense mass of speciators collected to gaze on the speciacle.

It is a singular circumstance that whereas every possible precaution has been taken of late to ensure the bishops hearing each other in their geaeral congregations in this same hall, all such intprovements are removed on the occasion of the public sessions, it being apparently considered more important to preserve the grand ensemble and unbroken lines of the hall when honored by the presence of the Supreme Pontig than to retain any acoustic innovations, which might interfere with the acenic effect of the pageant

As the introductory formalities always observed | cumference.

when the Pope 's present and the chanted mass of the Holy Ghost occurred the assembly for fully two hours and his fioliness and the congregated fathers eft the Council Hall about one P. M., it is eviden that not much time was left for the transaction of real business, and it was, therefore, lucky that there was no business ready to be transacted

The Pope read a long sarangue, which was totally insudible to us outside the enclosure, and, I should think, must have been so to most of the bishops inthink, must have been so to most of the bishops inside, except the cardinals who held long wax torches by the side of his Holmess' throne chair. I must, increiore, wait patiently until by some private channel or by efficial publication I can get at a knowledge of the Pope's discourse; but from what mormation I could obtain on the spot, I should conjecture that Plus IX. put forward his own condemnatory opinion on the topic of naturalism in opposition to the supernatural mysteries of religion, which so much occupies the bishops in their general congregation.

which so much occupies the bishops in their general congregation.

The orators' tribune, a sort of pulpit on whoels, was brought in from outside the enciosure, where it should in the beginning of the ceremony, and dragged opposite the rope's throne before his Holmess com-menced his harangue, but what kind of cloquence was delivered from it the general public was not what to amproperation.

opposite the rope's throne before his Holmess commenced his harangue, but what kind of cloquence was delivered from it the general public was not able to appreciate.

The most interesting episode in the morning's ceremonial was the prominention of the profession of latth, as formatized by Pope Pins IV., in the presence of his successor Plas IX., by the whole assembly of fathers. This solemn declaration of mit his a fleecessary step to their proceeding to the consideration of and voting upon the weighty questions submitted and the reference of questions ready to be satisfied to the reference of the ready observed, there were no questions ready to be satisfied and therefore the formality was superfluous, except in anterpation of the next public session. When will this be? We may rather ask when win the tival orators have concluded their long written flarangues upon the snojects presented in the first instance for their discussion, for it will be useless for the Tope to have fixed the day for another public session! His belief by save not previously come at any rate to a preliminary voting on the first much debate schematic canonium.

Ecclesiasites as well as laymen are beginning to be nationed at the possible duration of the Ecumenical council. If the father's continue to be as disputations on all the topics submitted to them as they are showing the laseryes at the outset, we shall have the summer heavs and the malaria season, with all its consequences of permicious fever upon us long before the Council with have disposed of even the Papal list of propositions, and after them we shall have all the positional and independent propositions brought on the tapos, and nobody knows how for they havy lead us. The Pope already foresees that the originally contemplated period of six or eight months will certainly not suffice, judging from the next to nothing done in this first month, and increas to dismiss to their respective diocease ior a couple of months in the hot season those bishops, who are located at convenient dis

Although St. Peter's church is agreeably warm

summer. Four fathers have already died since the opening of the Council—Cardinals de Reisaen and Pentini and the Bisnops of Fremisin and Foggia—and their virtues were calonaed by the Cardinal Legate. De Luca, in the general congregation field on Jonday, the 3d lost.

Luca, in the general congregation field on Jonday, the 3d lost.

Incolowing were the names of the twenty-four fathers elected for the commission of Regular Orders in the Congregation of the 2sta Becember:—

1. Fleax y Lohans, Archbishop of Tarragona.

2. Raess, Bishop of Strasburg.

3. St. Mark, Archbishop of Ronnes.

4. Binneo, Bishop of Avia.

5. Derry, Bishop of Clontert.

6. Dusmet, Archbishop of Catania.

7. Cantimort, Bishop of Parma.

8. Checa, Archbishop of Junto.

Checa, Archbishop of Quito. Furstenberg, Archbishop of Ollmutz. Poolen, Archbishop of Anavari and Scondr. Micaleff, Bishop of Citta di Castello.

Ryan, Bishop of Bunate.
Sphotros, Bishop of Cricarico.
Angeloni, Archbishop of Groino.
Cardoso, Bishop of Fasso.
Leonrad, Bishop of Eichstatt.
Chnord, Bishop of Glifford,
Talzano, Bishop of Hunes.
Falec, Bishop of Bruges.
Garreion, Bishop of Remest.
D. Calabrano, Archbishop of Minan.
Chajat, Archbishop of Amadie, of the Chai-Ryan, Bishop of Bunate.

deans. 25. Willi, Eishop of Antipatros,

2., With, Eishop of Abdipatros,
2., With, Eishop of Mondovi,
24. Ghiardi, Bishop of Mondovi,
Phe names of the two cardinals appointed by the
Pope's special entrograph, dated December 22, to
preside over the committees of Fulth and Discipline,
are the Cardinals Falso, compiler of the Syllabus, and
Caterini, Prefect of the Inquisition.
Cardinal De Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo, has
been appointed by the Pope to succeed Cardinal de
Reisach as President of the General Congregations
of the Council.

been appointed to the General congregation of the Council.

Or the class December, in the chapel of the American College, Monsigner Bayley, Bishop of Newark, received into the bosom of the Catholic Church a Protestant Lady, Mrs. dt. of New York, and on the 2a January Cardinal Assignin performed the same ceremony in his private chapel for another Protestant lady of New York, Mrs. W. B.

Bady of New York, Mrs. W. B.

Catholic Loannal, Divin Salvatore, eulogized The Catholic Journal, Divin Salvatore, eulogizes the Sultan for his behaviolence to the Catholic dishops of his empire coming to Rome, and for having sect a splendid dumond ring to the Pope. The arbicle concludes with "Viva il gran Sultano!"

Pone Plus the Ninth to His Soldiers-What the Saviour of the World Said to the "Garibaldians" of His Day-The Papal Position, Claims and Power.

Special letters from Rome to Paris report that the Pope, on receiving General Kanzler and the principal officers of the Pontifical forces at New Year, addressed them as follows:-

I accept with pleasure the expression of good wishes from my little army, and I am happy to recognize the zeal which you bring to the service of that grand cause, for the support of winch such notice and valuant young men have hastened from all parts of the world. The assertion has been made that our Lord and St. Peter were not Kings, that they had no army, and we are refused the title of King and the right of naving soldiers. As for Jesus Christ, when he was in the Garden of Olives, the crowd of Gariabaldians of that time presented themselves asking right of having soldiers. As for Jesus Christ, when he was in the Garden of Olives, the crowd of Garden of Olives, the crowd of Garden of Jesus of Nazareth. And he replied "Ego sum," I am he, and at fell to the ground. He desired thus to show that he possessed the divine power; but he told the aposties who hastened to his assistance to stop; for if his Father, who is in Heaven, whiled, he would send his legions of angels. But his word must be accomplished. However, our Saviour declared before the Jews that he was king, and they even took care to write the fact in three languages on the cross. As to St. Peter, successor of Jesus Christ, he was a discerman, and had no army, but no had the power to work inleades and to strike down with a word Ananias and Sappinra. And as I have the title of king without the power of owner the line with the power of maching miracles, I have occasion for soldiers, a few, to defen this strone, small in itself, but inmense by its influence and by the truth which eminates from it. Be, therefore, prond that you are its defenders and have to carry the flag which the revolution disputes with you. I will tell you one thing, A personage has implored a great pardon, giving as an excesse for his faults the necessity for obsying the violence of his government, which desired to place him at the head of the bands that attacked and despoiled us. You have long known all that history, but we were happy to receive from that personage himself the irrefingable proof. Be proud, I repeat, to serve the Pontineal cause and God will preserve your courage, not for war, I hope none will take place, but to struggle against the plots to which before long you will be again exposed.

WHO IS THE "PERSONAGE?" Gallanani's Messenger, of Paris, of the 11th instant.

commenting on the Pope's address, says;—

The personage to whom the Pope alludes is evidently Victor Emanniel. There seems to be a sort of determination to imply that the King during as malady entered into engagements relative to the temporal power. There are probably no grounds for such a supposition, but what is likely enough is that the relations between Plus IX, and the King of Italy have not that hostile character generally attributed to them in France. The fact must not be forgotten that both are italians. commenting on the Pope's address, says:-

AUSTRIA.

Royal Visit to Hungary-Parliamentary Progress-The Cabinet Crisis.
The Emperor of Austria left Vienna for Pesth.

The length of his stay in the Hungarian capital was The Lloyd, of Pesth, enumerates as follows the Hungarian Parliamentary labors of the approaching

The first quarter of the year will be devoted to The first quarter of the year will be devoted to the discussion of the budgets of 1870 and 1871; brils will then be presented to the Chambers relative to the superior Chamber of Accounts, the reform to indirect taxation, liberty of worship, the reorganization of the municipalities and comitats, electoral qualification and trade and shooting Heenes.

A letter from Vienna of January 10 says:—

A letter from Vienna of January 10 says:—
The Ministerial crisis in Austria may be såld to have approached its terraination. The two chambers of the Reichstan will very shortly meet to discuss the address in reply to the speech from the throne; and, as you are aware, the results of this debate will declae the fate of the Ministry, according as the Chambers shall pronounce for the centralist opinions, represented by MM, Giskra, Herbel, Plener and Hasber, or for the autonomist views professed by MM. Taate, Berger and Potocki. One or the other of these fractions will have to quit the Ministry.

A monster lobster has been caught off the coast of Scotland, measuring two test eight inches from the tips of the claws to the tip of the tail. One claw measured eleven inches and three-quarters in air-

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY MYSTERY.

The Authorities Waking Up-Prompt Action of Justice Joseph F. Barnard-Warrants Zesued for the Arrest of Suspected Parties-A Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Россиквичения, Jan. 22, 1870. The teeling in this community in relation to the Robert Thorn case, and the tardy action of the authorities, increases as the mystery thickens. Yester-day morning, at nine o'clock, Coroner Charles Andrus had an interview with Mr. Justice Joseph F. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, and solicited advice in the matter. Justice Barnard informed the Coroner that it was his duty to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased; and, although it was a delicate matter, the friends of the dead man must stand aside. The Justice was also of the opinion that whatever might have caused the death of deceased, he fact of the cause should be placed on record, a it would materially affect the punishment to be meted out to those who attacked Mr. Thorn if they should ever be arrested and found guilty. District Attorney William J. Thorn also made his appearance in the Supreme Court room during the interview. and urged prompt action.

Taking such counsel Coroner Andrus and Drs. Cooper and Pine proceeded to deceased's former residence, when Dr. Cooper made a post mortem examination of the body, while the friends were waiting to perform the funeral service, after which the inquest was held and the following evidence was

ammation of the body, while the friends were waited inguest was held and the following evidence was given:—

Jane Pratt, being sworn, testified—I have been nousekeeper for Robert Thorn for almost a year; two weeks ago has Tuesday night, at about one o'clock, Mr. Thorn called to me to strike a light; I did so; went into his room on the first floor; Mr. Thorn had a gun in his nand; there were three older persons in the room; Iwo of them caught bout of me; Mr. Thorn, pointed the gun at one of the men; one of them took it out of als hand; he afterward took me that they knocked him down and choked into and set upon him and jammed their knees on his breast and stomach; they also brinsed and choked into and set upon him and jammed their knees on his breast and stomach; they also brinsed on his side, arm, log and head; the marks of the brunes showed where he had been struck; he was bound and leit in a cold room who makes of the brunes showed where he had been struck; he was bound and leit in a cold room who makes of the brunes showed where he had been struck; he was bound and leit in a cold room who makes his it, and the noor was damp on which he lay; I gaw the near take Mr. Thora's pockebbook and lake money from it and count hi; I did not see Mr. Thora after I saw him lying on the floor untai the next morning; I supposed when I saw him lying there than he was dead, as see did not sair; I should think that his nead and shoulders lay on the hearth and his feet on the floor; there was black and the spots on his arms, legs and on his stomach the next morning; I supposed when I saw him lying there than he was dead, as see did not sair; I should think that his nead and shoulders lay on the nearth and his feet on the floor; there was black and the spots on his arms, legs and on his stomach the next morning; the slow of the body of Robert Thorn, with Dr. Cooper, this morning; externally the body presented some ecclymosis on the frame, and says—i nate made an actoops of the body of Robert Horn, which her compliance of the brat

kin.
The jury after deliberation returned the following The jury after deliberation returned the following verdice;—"The said Robert Thorn came to his death by debility and exhaustion on the 19th of January, 1870. We also find that the immediate cause of all death was bruses and exposure received at the hands of three persons—to the jury unknown—on the night of the 4th and 5th of January, 1870." important steps have also been taken by the po-lice and there is hope that the orderers of Mr. Thorn will soon be apprecianded.

CRIME IN WESTCHESTER.

Commencement of the Court of Sessions-A Fearful Calendar-Judge Cochran's Charge to the Grand Jury.

The January term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westenester county commenced yesterday at White Plains, before County Judge Robert Cochran, assisted by Myron B. Skilman and Stephen Billings, Justices of Sessions. When a number of motions relating to civil cases had been heard and disposed of the Grand Jurors, numbering some twenty prominent citizens were empanelled for the term.

In delivering his charge to the latter body Judge Cochran remarked that at the last term of the County Court he congratulated the Grand Jury on the picasing circumstance that there was nothing for them to do, not a single prisoner in jail whose case required their consideration; that the criminal administration of the county had become a terror to evidores. It was much to be regretted that since then a calendar had grown up almost unprecedented in the history of the county; not only fearful in the number of ofences, but also deplorable in the enormity of the crimes committed, embracing all degrees of homicide and manistangther, assants with decay weapons, robberies on the highway and forgery, However unpleasant it might be for the memoers of the grand inquest to discharge their duties by inding bills of indictment against the offenders, he hoped to see prompt action in the matter at their hands, in order to make the administration of the law in the county effective in the suppression of crime. They had much of an unpleasant matter to berform, but the Court noped that they would prosecute it with energy and weigh the restimony without fear or favor. The Court also called attention to the law against narry, sale of lottery teckors, extortion on the part of public officers, the publication and exhibition of obscene literature and pictures and the suppression of intemperance, efter which the Grand Jury retired to commence their important defiberations. the pleasing circumstance that there was nothing

F.RE IN LISPENARD STREET.

Losses and Insurances.

Shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning fire was seen issuing from the five story brown stone building 52 Lispenard street, and before the fire could be put out the entire top floor was gutted out and the lower floors badly damaged by water. The first floor and basement are occupied by H. W. Stehr & Co., importers of cloths and cassimeres; third, fourth and difth floors, occupied by Stern & Weil, dealers and manufacturers of ladies' trim-

mings and under garments.

Stern & Weil have sustained a loss of \$10,000; Espeed for \$55,000 in the following companies:— | Street | Feb. | Section 1,000 4,000 Total..... .%56.000

The second floor is occupied by James & William Halsey, importers of cloths. Their damage is entirely by water, to the amount of \$500, which is finity insured.

H. W. Stehr & Co. are also damaged by water, and are insured for \$55,000 in the following companies.

Park. \$5.000 Importer's and Traders'
Bowery. 10.000 Mechanics and Traders'
Liverpeot, London and Globe 19.000 Liverpool, London and Globe. 10.000 Liverpool, London and Globe. 10.000 Empire City.

Globe... 10,000 Simpire City... 10,000
The building is owned by Hymes & Bumberger, and the damage by fire and water will amount to \$3,000, which is fully covered by insurance.
The origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery, but is neing invostigated by the Fire Marshat.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK .- Yesterday moraing some maticious person placed two large stones, weighing each about pounds, upon the track of the Finshand North Side Railroad at the butch Kills crossing. The track walker fortunately discovered them, and bring unable to remove them, signalled the train to stop, and thus prevented what would otherwise have been a very serious catastrophe. This is about the sixth attempt made to precipitate the trains from the track on this road, but jucking, each attempt has falled.

OUR STATE CANALS.

Late Convention on the Subject at Roches ter-Report of Proceedings Submitted at the Produce Exchange. There was a large attendance at a meeting at one

P. M. yesierday at the Produce Exchange, pursuant to a notification that the report of the committee of members of the Exchange appointed to attend the late Convention of the Commercial Union on canal affairs, held on the 19th inst., at Rochester, would

Mr. S. D. HARRISON, President of the Produce Exchange, called the meeting to order, and, after briefly stating the object of the meeting, Mr. L. H.

Hageitine was appointed secretary.

Mr. Cales stated that the report would be read by Mr. Colton, and thereupon the latter gentleman, mounting one of the tables, read in a stentorian voice some forty pages of a manuscript report. This report, lengthy as it was, commanded the close and carnest attention of all present. It was simply a resume of the proceedings of the Convention as aiready published in the Heratin. Having finished the reading Mr. Colton made a brief speech expressing the hope that the work of the Convention would not be without its beneficial fruits. He showed how badly our State canals were managed in 1805, and that the management last year was only golog from bad to worse. The subject, he misisted, was not one of party interest, but one in which the interests of the country at large were deeply involved. He referred to the original act of 1811 in reference to the Eric Canal, and showed now the canal, under the late system of party management, had been continuity deteriorating in public usefainess. He urged that with them lay the power to effect a complete revolution in the management and redemption of errors. The specca was warmly applianced at the close.

Mr. Carlos Conf. submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:—
Resolved, That the report of the delegates of this Produce Exchange to the Commercial Union Convention, held at the city of Rochestro on the 18th last, be adopted, and that out thanks are hereby tendered for the able manner in which they represented our interests at that Convention.

Resolved, That 2.001 copies of the report of the delegates to the Commercial Union Convention, held at the city of Rochestro on the 18th last, be published for the use of this Produce Exchange.

Mr. Collon made a second brief speech, taking for his text a recent article on railroad infinition by George Francis Adams. He aimed to show that the railroads were managed with a view to the present and for personal interests, and enforced the idea that our State canals more closely and deeply concerned the interests of the great masses of the people than the railroads.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned. how badly our State canals were

CRACKSHEN IN PULL BLAST.

Three Cases at Jofferson Market Yesterday. count of the operations of four cracksmon, who had operated on as many buildings, being investigated before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market. Yesterday three additional ones were investigated before Justice Sannaiev.

About half-past seven o'clock on Sunday night as Mrs. Margaret A. Buicher, of No. 252 West Tweifth street, was sitting in her front room she heard a noise at the front door as of some person trying to open the door with a night key. A few minutes siterwards her son coming in informed her be encountered a burly, ugly looking negro on the door stoop. She went to the front door and asked the unwelcome visitor what he wanted, and was informed that he was hungry. She gave him something to eat, when he went away. After he had gone roundsman Coster, of the Ninth precinct, who was passing the house, was called in, and while Mrs. Butcher was relating to him what had transpired, she heard the same noise at the door again, and shortly after saw the door open and the negro enter. Roundsman several blocks succeeded in capturing him, having in his possession a latch key similar to that used by the family, also a large empty bag. Upon being con veved to the station house in Charles street he gave his name as George Smith, driver, twenty-three years of age. A complaint was preferred against him charging him with attempting to steal

him charging him with attempting to steat clothing valued at \$500, to which he stated he had nothing to say.

About hail-past six o'clock on Sunday night Frank I. Page, of 105 Clinton place, was informed that come person was endeavoring to enter his nouse through the scuttle on the roof. Proceeding to the top of the house he discovered two men lattifully endeavoring to force open the scuttle. Upon observing Mr. Page they sarled to run, but was pursued by the latter, and after an exciting chase over several adjoining houses, one of them, who gives as name as George Jones, was collared and sarely conveyed to the pavement below, where he was handed over to the custody of officer Michaels, of the Ninth precinct, his necomplice succeeding in making his escape. When asked what he was doing on the noise he stated he was hungry and wanted to steat something, so that he could raise the necessary funds to procure food with. A complaint was preferred against him, charging him, is company with his accomplice, with attempting to steat clothing and jewery valued at \$500. In his informat examination he scated he was twenty-eight years of age, born in New Jersey, resided in Philadelphia, by occupation at team and gas lifer and but nothing to a vine and contains and polynomial by an interest and but nothing to a vine and contained and polynomial by a vine and contained and polynomial by an interest and but nothing to a vine and case after and but nothing to a vine and case after and but nothing to a vine and case after and but nothing to a vine and case after and but nothing to a vine and case after and but nothing to a vine and case and case and a vine but nothing to a vine and case and and was a vine and case and and a vine but nothing to a vine and case and and a vine and case and case and a vine and case and

complice, with attempting to steat clothing and jeweiry vatued at \$500. In his miormal examination
ne stated he was twenty-eight years of age, born in
New Jersey, resided in Philadelphia, by occupation
a steam and gas litter and had nothing to say in
reference to the charge preferred against him.
Detectives Evans and Mulligan of the Twentyninta precinct arrangued a bartendor, twenty-three
years of age, resading at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, upon complaint of
Lois Smith, of 449 Sixth avenue, charged with burglariously entering his saloon at the above number,
on Friday night, by means of forcing open a rear
window, and steating a box containing sixteen biliard balls, valued at \$100. John C. Mooney, a resideni of the same house, teathed that about two
o'clock on the morning of the burgiary he observed
the prisoner enter the Washington Hotel, having in
his possession the box containing the complainant's
property. He pleaded not gunly to the charge,
altegrap he could prove an altof. They were all
committed to answer at the General Sessions in default of \$1,000 ball enen.

On Thursday night of last week the store of
Roberts & Co., No. 120 Eighch avenue, was entered
by burgiars, and silks, valued at \$4,000, stolen. No
arrests.

On Friday night the dwelling house No. 107 Clinton

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On Friday night the dwelling house No. 107 chinton place was entered by cracksmen—propably the same ones who were endeavoring to force an entrance into the southle of the adjoining house—and nothing and jewelry, valued at \$500, carried off. No arrests.

On Saturday night last the dwelling nonse of H. T. Helmbold, in Forty-second street, was entered, and jewelry, valued at \$4,000, carried off. No arrests.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMBITTEE.

A Wrangle About Representation-Scrutiny Over Government Employes.

A meeting of this organization was held last even-

ing at the rooms, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, and was well attended by the various delegates. General John Cochrane presided. A long discussion took place upon the question as to whether the Sixth district should be entitled to six delegates in then of five. The discussion was long and flerce, and was participated in by N. Kingley, D. D. Conover, C. S. Spencer, Ira A. Miller and others, and eventually the matter was referred back to the Committee on Apportionment for further consideration. A motion made by Mr. Dowling that a committee be appointed to inspect monthly the various district organizations in the city and report as to their conclion excited great opposition and was promptly negatived, an impression gaining ground that it would excite and promote dissensions in the camp. Mr. W. LEGGET moved the following resolution, which was carried:—

which was carried:—
Resolved, That upon the appointment of the Executive Committee, such Executive Committee is hereby instructed to cause to be prepared a full and minute roll of all government employes in the city, with their residences and their employments in Navy Yard, Custon Housa, &c., together with those of the Supervisors' Office, and that an appropriation not exceeding \$300 be and is hereby made to enable such Executive Committee to carry this resolution into effect.

exceeding \$350 be and is hereby made to enable such Excouive Committee to early this resolution into effect.

Mr. NATHAM KINISLEY said that there was manifest wrong in the appointments to office in this city.
Persons had offices who hasted from Vermont and
the West. Such appointees could be counted by the
scope. Was that the way to run a party? Was it
surprising that their party had dwindled down to a
statill number when offices properly belonging
to them were held by persons who
nover earned their bread here in their life.
They would not exist as a party if that system was
pursued. He knew of one office in the city whose
employes were nearly all Western men. He need
not point out the necessity of such a resolution as
the one just passed. The bylaws of the organization
were read and goopted, after which the meeting adjourned. The Committee on Contested Seats will
meet on Monday, at four o'clock.

POLICE BOARD. Yesterday the Board reduced roundsman M. Dark,

of the Thirteenth precinct, to post; also S. M. Foot, of the Twenty-third. Thomas J. Heah, Twentyeighth, was made roundsman of the Thirteenth; E. A. Gooddell, of the Thirteenth, roundsman of the A. Gooddell, of the Thirteenth, roundsman of the Thirty-second; John McArthur, Nineteenth, roundsman of the Twenty-third; Valentine Mack, Eleventh, roundsman of Tweith precinct. A letter from the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners, asking permission to erect certain fire signal stations in police stations, was referred to the Superintendent. The Board adopted a new style of police shield and lastening, which is patented, and ordered sixty for captains, 200 for sergeauts and 2,500 for patrolmen.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of William Kriel for the Murder of His Wife at Louisville-Ten Thousand Persons Present.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 22.]
William Kriel, the murderer of his wife, paid the penalty of his crime upon the gallows at half-past one o'clock yesterday. He underwent the trying ordeal with extraordinary firmness, and his manly conduct on the scanfold occasioned general remark. The execution took place at a point near where Fifteenth street, if extended, would intersect "Dutch," about a mile south of Broadway. There were at least ten thousand people present on the grounds. The city was emptied of its inhabitants almost, and the streets presented the appearance of a quiet Sabbath from nine o'clock in the moraing thit the crowd returned from the execution. It was the biggest turnout Louisville has had for a long time, and was composed of all kinds and conditions of men, from the gray haired old man to the infant in its mother's arms.

of men, from the gray haired old man to the infant in its mother's arms.

The prisoner's brother, George Kriel, visited him in its cell early in the morning and remained with him till a few minutes before no was taken out to be hanged. This was the first time George had seen am for nearly a year. Two ministers of the gospel, key. E. T. Perkins, rector of St. Paul's, who has been with Kriel for several months, and Roy. Mr. Stern, pastor of the German Reformed charch ou Rancock street, for whom Kriel sent in his last moments, were in his cell ministering to his spiritual wants during the greater part of the morning, and remained by his sade till the rope was adjusted around his neck. His little son, about fourteen years of are, also visited the jail about eight o'ciock, and remained with his father a little over an hour.

years of are, also visited the jail about eight o'clock, and remaned with his father a little over an hour.

As stated yesterday, Kriel was unnerved by the reception of the news that the Governor would not interfere in his case, but during the night he because camer and slept some. Yesterday morning he seemed to nave made up his mind to die, and, as his conduct at the scandod showed, was fully resigned to his fate. He received the ministers welcomely, and talked with them in regard to his spiritual welfare with confidence and sincerity.

Though all endeavors to obtain a commutation of the death sentence had been exhausted on the day before, a maint hope of Executive clemency lingered in the minds of his friends and attorneys this a lew minutes before he was taken from jail. It was arranged by the Sheriir to leave the jail at cleven o'clock, but the necessary arrangements delayed it till nearly twelve. At fifteen minutes past eleven the retegraph measurage reteroot the jail office with a despaten. This was expected to be a respite, and created, a profound sensation, but, upon being opened, it was found to be only an additional confirmation of the dreadful reality. It was in answer to a last and final prayer of General Jackson for melcy, and read as follows:—

General W. L. Jackson—I must decline to interfere further with the proceedings of the court in the Kriel case. If fully informed you in December that no further respite would be granted. I have grantef four respites aircady, and it seems granted in have grantly four respites aircady, and it seems grantly and the court in the Kriel case. If fully informed you in December that no further respite would be granted. I have grantly four respites aircady, and it seems crue to keep him in autipones.

J. W. STEYENSON.—

This chow the first the process the pate that the court in the Kriel case. If fully informed you in December that no further respite would be granted. I have grantly four respites aircady, and it seems court to keep him in autipones.

This was the last of hope, and Kriel's case was given up forever.

The crowd, which had begun to assemble about the pat as early as the o'clock, was now immense, and completely blocksded Jeferson and Sixth streets. A large police force was detailed for the purpose of Keeping the crowd back, but it was with difficulty that they could keep the rushing, curious crowd out of the jail yard. There were not less than 5,000 people there waiting for hours to get a gimpse of the prisoner.

At ten minutes before twelve o'clock Sherif Martin, with his deputies, entered the cell of the doomed man, and asked him if he was ready. He answered in the allirmative, and arose to have his arms pinioned. He then requested his spirital advisers to accompany him, and proceeded with the oilcers. For some time since Bigew, the man who is confined under sentence of death from the United States Court, has occupied the same cell with Kriet. They formed a close attachment for each other, perhaps from sympathy, and the grief of Biyew at parting with his firend for the last time on earth quite overcame him. He wep like a child.

As kriel came out of his cell the other prisoners crowded around him, weeping and crying to tell him farewell. Rev. Mr. Perkins advising tumn to take warning from this sad instance and set it be a remembrance with them torever. His words were timely spoken and seemed to make a deep impression even upon the most hardened of the crimmals.

The jail once was then geared of all except the officers and members of the press. As the prisoner passed out many of his oid triends extended their nands, and he snook hands with them, but did not speak. Kriel is about forty-six years of age, of medium stature. At a gainee one would not be at all favoraby impressed with Kriel, but on close examination something is discerned in his yisage that cannot be called bad. When he came out of the jain he seemed to be perfectly calm and collected, and has evidenty made up his mind as to the reality of his awind is the most one with kriel, but Sprinkled with gray.
ON THE WAY TO THE SCAFFOLD.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock the police cleared the jail yard and the prisoner was marched to the conveyance, a large omnibus, which shood backed up to the pavement on Jefferson street in iront of the new jail. Sheriff Martin walked on one side of Kriel and Mr. Glass, a particular friend, at Kriel's request, walked on the other. He was immediately followed by his spiritual ministers, then the reporters, some thirteen in number, representing the press of Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New Albany and several other cities. The deputy sherifs, fen or twelve of them, followed. Kriel was placed in an omnibus with the Sheriff and his guard, the reporters and several others. Rev. Mr. Perkins sat on Kriel's right and Rev. Mr. Stern on his left, both whispering occasionally in his ear, encouraging

both winsperlag occasionaly in his ear, encouraging and advising him. Kriel sat about midway of the ominibus on the left hand side, with his head bowed and often muttering in an undertone. A second ominibus followed behind containing officers and chiers. The police formed a solid square around the two vehicles, and in this manner the procession moved down Jefferson street to Seyonth, out Seventh to Broadway, down Broadway to Fifteenth, and out Fifteenth to the place of execution. It was followed by an cager, gaping crowd of promiscious persons, all striving to see the prisoner. Just as the procession got under way the belt tolled for twelve o'clock. The sound seemed to startic Kriel: he looked up studenly, but sank back again in a few moments.

Kriel made only one request in regard to his effects, so far as known; that was to Messrs. John Shively and David Needy on the way to the scasfiold. He asked that his platol and his hat, which are now in the procession of the Circuit Court, be given to his sister. The platol is the same with which he committed the terrine deed which cost him his lite.

The great procession reaction the place of execution about one o'clock, and much difficuity was experienced in making a way through the dense crowd which had assembled around the scaffold. At last, however, an opening was made and the two omnibuses drove by. The Sheriff, with several caputies, got out and ascending the scaffold commences preparing for the execution. Kriel in the meanwhile remained in the vehicle closely engaged in prayer with his spiritual advisers. They encouraged him to bear the order manfully, when he answered, "I'll do the best can." The scaffold had been erected in a broad, open common on a slight elevation, so that the prisoner was plainly seen by every one in the vasi throng. It was bound on the north by the Duch Ditch, and this body of water kept at least one-half of the assemblage from crowding on the scaffold. The opposite bank was a conset in the reaching of the death warrant, not unconcerned, b

and, turning his face to the north, told them to pinion him. His arms were securely rasioned, and one of the deputies advanced with the cap—a black one—to go over his head. He then asked for Captain Martin, and inquired of him if his body had been requested by his relatives. The Sheriff answered that it had, when Kriel said, "All right," and told Captain Martin that he hoped to meet him in heaven. He was asked if he had anything to say, when he replied, "No, it would only create talk." The Sheriff was very much affected, for he had known Kriel for a long time and they had been intimate friends. The cap was then put over his head and the rope adjusced. Captain Martin asked one of his deputies if the knot was to the back of the ear, when Kriel, thinking that the question was addressed to him, answered, "Yes, it's justright, I think." The sheriff then held the dack of the rope up, so that the knot would not slip from its place, and saying, "All's ready; God have mercy on your soul, Brity." gave the sign. The trapdoor was sprung, and fally kriel was hanched lato eternity. The trap fell at exact, thrity-four minutes past one o'clock.

The raip self at exactly thirty-four minutes past one o'clock.

Hew HE DIED.

The rail was about two feet, and so accurately was the rope adjusted that the neck was broken instantly. He struggled very little, if any, and, with the exception of the unconscious contractions of the muscles, hung like a hicless mass of matter in the air. His lists clutched and the breast heaved a few moments after the drop was sprung, but it is believed that he was not conscious of pain a moment after the fail. In six minutes the physicians felt his pulse and found it to be very feeble. In twelve minutes he was pronounced dead, and in twenty minutes after the fail the body was cat down and placed in a comin which had been provided by the relatives of the deceased. Some were of the opinion that Kriel died of strangulation, but upon an examination of the corpse it was found that the features were nather distorted nor discolored. The face was ballid and composed, the mouth closed, and he seemed as if he had died a natural death. He could not have died or strangulation, for then there would have been struggles and distortions. The execution was capitally done by those in smarge.

The execution was capitally done by those in energe.

THE REMAINS

The remains, after being placed in the coffin and officially pronounced dead by the physicians, were formally delivered over to the undertaker, who receives them on the part of Kriel's relatives. They were placed in a hearse and taken away, after which the great crowd dispersed gradually in all directions, almost blackening the commons, so numerous were they.

Kriel's manly conduct on the gallows is acknowledged to be unparalleled. Some few on the grounds intimated that he must have been fortified with artificial stimulants; but such is positively not the case, as we have it distinctly asserted by the officials who were with him for several hours before the execution, and would have known it had no taken anything of the kind.

THE CARTMEN IN ARMS.

A Raid on Mr. Grinnell and the Custom House The Cartmen Trying to Put the Saddle on the Right Horse and Not the Nart Refere the House

An enthusiastic and numerously attended mass meeting of the bonded, public store and ship cartat Piper's Hall, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, for the purpose of protesting against the new cartage system mangurated by Mr. Grunell at the Custom House, and to devise means by which

their rights.
Mr. A. G. Reynolds occupied the chair, and Mr. Rinderwood acted as secretary.

The committee appointed at the last meeting, held

they may fight against the ignovation and preserve

on Saturday, to wait on Collector Grinnell and present a memorial to him on the subject at issue, presented their report, which contained an attack on some of the newspapers of this city for not pubon some of the decounts of the proceedings of the cartmen on Saturday night, and stated that if they did not get redress from Mr. Grinnell they would apply to the authorities at Wasnington, and, falling there, they would apply to the source of all power-

the people. the original copy of the protest sent in by the cart-men and had refused to let them have a certified copy of it.

One gentleman present stated that Mr. Lindsay

had informed him that they could have a certified

copy of the document on Tuesday morning on calling on him at the Custom House, and it was resolved that the same committee should call this morning on Mr. Lindsay and got the paper.

A gentleman inquired what Mr. Lindsay had to do with it?

The CHAIRMAN—He is the head and front of the whole thing, and Mr. Grinnell is merely the mouthpiece of it.

whole thing, and Mr. Grinnell is merely the mouthpiece of it.

A dinance committee of five was then appointed to
raise funds to carry out the object in view.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to
investigate the letter written by Mr. Alcertson to
the Collector and the Collector's reply to it.
Several gentiemen handed in their subscriptions
to the finance committee.

In answer to an inquiry the Chairman said what
they were lighting against was the fact that Mr.
Grinnell would not allow them to cart bonded goods
as the merchants wished them to do. Mr. Grinnell said they were not capable of doing it.

The gentleman who made the inquiry—Well, he is

as the merchants wished them to do. Mr. Grinnell said they were not capable of doing it.

The gentleman who made the inquiry—Weil, he is damnably mistaken—(langhaer)—for I can do it; and I have always done my work like an alspice.

CHAIRMAN—Picase, sir, do not use any promane language, for that is what Mr. Grinnell is in the habit of doing.

Another Member—Mr. Chairman, they say if you put a beggar on horseback he will ride to the devil. Mr. Lindsay was brought up in Boston, and he now feels his position too big for alm.

Another Member—Mr. Charles Delamater has hired trucks at five dollars a day to do the work in his district, so he will soon get plenty of trucks to work at that. (Laugnter.)

Another Member—I have -sat here and heard a great deal of talk, but I now want to know what you are going to do. Mr. Grinnell has said this thing is "gone through."

The Chairman—We propose to send a committee to Washington as soon as we get the certified copy of our protest from Mr. Grinnell.

A Member—We propose to show up Mr. Albertson, too. Mr. Albertson is the one who is trying to run the cartmen down.

Another Member—In talking to a prominent politician the other day, he told me that the object of this new move of Mr. Grinnell was to help the republican party. I believe we have a friend in the senate in Renben E. Fenton, and it seems we ought to take some action in the matter before the people before we go to Washington or anywhere else.

Chairman—It's a fight now between Mr. Fenton

else.

CHAIRMAN—IU'S a fight now between Mr. Fenton and Mr. Morgan. That is just what it has summered down to. As regards its being a benefit to the republicans, there were as many democrats cartmen in the city as republicans.

At the close of this discussion some unimportant business was transacted and the proceedings terminated.

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

Departure of the Storeship Guard-Her Armament and Officers.

The storeship Guard, selected to accompany gunboat Nipsic, and form not an unimportant part in the Darien survey, has at last completed her outfit, taken on board all the stores designed for the expedition, received her powder from Ellis Island. and will put to sea to-day with a despatch that is certainly very creditable to her commanding officers. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the details of this intended survey, masmuch as the HERALD of the 19th inst. fully and exclusively treated the public to an extended and interesting account of them, so far as advisable to make public. The Guard is fitted with a battery of eight-inch

guns, a full complement of howitzers and a steam launch with twin screws, swhich will undoubtedly be found of great use and indispensable. The satiors are all armed with the improved Remington carbines, and have daily been drilled to so manipu-

carbines, and have daily been drilled to so manipulate them that any indian tribes on the isthmus that may look with covetous eyes upon the wealth the vessel contains and attempt its confiscation upon a basis purely their own will certainly come to griot. The stores of the expedition, in every particular, are put up in convenient packages suitable for transportation any distance witnout trouble of a serious nature. The Guard will proceed directly to Caledona Bay, the general rendezvous, which is 250 miles beyond Aspinwali, where the Nipsic will join her after having made certain arrangements regarding the expedition with the Colombian government. The officers of the Guard are as follows:—

Lieutenant Commander—Edward P. Luf, commanding.

Lieutemant Commander—Edward P. Luff, commanding.
Lieutemant—G. C. Schulze, executive officer.
Lieutemant—G. F. Williams.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—F. Bissell.
Assistant Surgeon—Affred Gruffith.
Ensigns.—Joseph G. Eaton, John M. Hawiey, Frederick Collins.
Gunner—Call C. Nell.
Mates—J. W. Simmons. Edmind Parys.
Paymaster's Clerk—Theo. Berry.
Capitain's Clerk—Francis Epply.

NEW MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH.—It has been discovered that the cane, in which production the South is extremely rich, can be made into paper pulp by merely beating up the steam-blown fibre in water, without boiling or chemold and showed it to him. He read it and expressed it satisfied.

ON THE TRAPPOOR.

Kriel then stepped to the middle of the trapdoor,